THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,445, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Two lines and under ..... Rs. 0 4
Repetition ..... „ 0 0
First insertion, each line ..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure o every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Registor of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2 4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PENTECOST, guarantees to Insure A 1, by applying first to the owner. Only carries 6,090 Bales. Consignees, LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

18th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain known on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid and first-class Clipper-built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her Cargo already on board, will leave positively on or about the 10th of this month. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain VERRILL on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

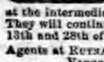
Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

For Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

THE well-known and fast sailing A 1, Steam Ship ARRATOON APCAR, Captain H. D. SMITH, will sail positively on the 8th inst. For Freight of Opium, &c., apply to CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.

2nd December, 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th December, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RUTNAGHERRY.—Kessheo Gunsett.
„ VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGHUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, on the premises.

TO LET.—An airy Office, in Apollo Street. Apply to POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office." No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES, 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of 2 & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer flies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

BOTTOMRY.—TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND RUPEES (*more or less*) required to defray the expenses of the barque *Victoria* in this port, on ship and Freight. Tenders will be received at the Office of Messrs. S. TYABJEE & Co., until Thursday the 4th instant.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up the affairs of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 28th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA are hereby reminded, that the special General Meeting called for the 14th October last to consider certain propositions contained in a requisition to the Directors dated 9th September last, will by adjournment, be held on Wednesday the 3rd December next in the Banking house of the Company in Rampart Row at one o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1862

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 21-13-1 or £2, paid, making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding shares upon which Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon each such share (making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per share paid) on or before the 29th December next at the Bank of Bombay, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 29th December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the " Companies clauses consolidation Act 1845."

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rupees 174-8-9, or £16 per Share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 4th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SIMON DE ESMERANGE, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing and being thereon, situate at Girgaum or Chunam Kiln Road, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, contains by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the West partly by the property of David Sassoon, and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lalvalla, on the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lalvalla, and on the South by the property of the said David Sassoon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Forat Land Revenue under No. 550, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16. All persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated, this 29th day of November 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMEENA BEBEE and KHUDIJA BEBEE.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*
and
FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, EXECUTIX, &c. .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
AMEENA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbagchund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Lena Shoga Nurrotum Nulloo and Jestajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Belgaum, Bhooj, Cambay, Ajmeer, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Elichpoor, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde) Indore, Jaulna, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, Jhansi and Jhoudpoor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Eliza-mere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in the Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW LONDON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Frontings, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Books, &c. for Sale.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testamenta, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustance New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS OF NOTE AND POPULARITY, AND SERIAL VOLUMES.

LES MISERABLES—(authorized translation) —Victor Hugo's voluminous and celebrated work has been faithfully translated and is now produced in 3 volumes, post 8vo, by Lascelles Wraxall.....Rs.	21 0
CHRISTOPHER NORTH—(Professor Wilson) A Memoir of John Wilson, compiled from Family Papers and other sources by his Daughter, Mrs. Gordon, 2 vols, post 8vo, ...	17 0
SIDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD'S THE GANGES AND THE SEINE; SCENES ON THE BANKS OF BOTH. In 2 vols, post 8vo.	13 8
THE EXCHANGE—Vol. 1—A Review of Commerce, Manufactures, and General Politics, 8vo. cloth.....	5 12
THE QUIVER—Vol. 2—Designed for the Defence and Promotion of Biblical Truth, royal 8vo., cloth	3 8
MEDITATIONS ON DEATH AND ETERNITY, translated from the German, by Frederika Rowan, published by Her Majesty's permission,* 8vo. cloth	8 0

* They have been selected for translation by one to whom, in deep and overwhleming sorrow they have proved a source of comfort and edification.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE., vol. 5, New Series, 8vo	3 12
EAST LYNNE, post 8vo., cloth.....	4 8
BASIL, post 8vo., cloth	3 12
BEETON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION, illustrated, Vol. 1 ——— A—CO., 8vo., cloth	4 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

English Non-Conformity. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. .....Rs.	5 12
" Christopher North :" A memoir of John Wilson, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 2 vols. Compiled from family papers and other sources, by his daughter Mrs. Gordon	18 0
Les Miserables. By Victor Hugo. 3 vols. Authorised English Translation	23 12
Contributions to Practical Medicine. By Jas. Begbie, M.D., &c. &c.....	8 0
Physiology, and its aids to the study and treatment of Disease. By E. D. Mapother, M.D. 130 illustrations	6 12
On the Mountain: being the Welsh Experiences of A. Black and J. White, Esqs., moralists, photographers, fishermen, and botanists. By the Revd. G. Tugwell, M.A.....	5 4
Manual of Veterinary Science. By W. Dick, 2nd Edn.	8 12
Slaves of the Ring ..... before and after. By author of "Grandmother's Money," &c. 3 vols.	23 12
Our Companions in Glory; or, Society in Heaven Contemplated. By Revd. J. M. Killen, M.A.	3 12
The Second Mother: Her Trials and Joys. By Mrs. Geldart	2 12
Christian Faith and Practice. By J. W. Alexander, D.D.....	2 12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1863. A Christmas and New Year's Present for young people ...	3 12
English Women of Letters. Biographical Sketches. 2 vols. By Julia Kavanagh	15 12
Popular Scotish Poems, chiefly of a humourous and descriptive character. With notes.....	1 0
China and its People; a book for Young Readers. By a Missionary's wife	1 12
A Sailor-Boy's Log-Book from Portsmouth to the Pelho. Edited by W. White	3 12
Gray's Poetical Works, with Essay by Lord Carlisle. (The Eton Edition).....	3 12
Something of Italy. By W. Chambers.....	2 12
Eyes and Ears. By H. W. Beecher	2 12
Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army, &c. By an Impressed New Yorker	2 12
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope. 2nd Edition.....	5 12
Colonel Robertson's (6th Foot) Catechism adapted to latest edition New Infantry Drill.....	3 12
Malton's Skeleton Diagrams for examination in Company and Battalion Drill. 1862.....	3 8
The Dodd Family Abroad, 2 vols. By Lever...	3 0
Blow Hot, Blow Cold. By A. Mayhew.....	0 12
Orley Farm, vol. 2. By A. Trollope.....	3 8
The Quiver, vol. 3.	3 8
London Society, Feb. to June. Vol. I.....	5 12
Once a Week, Jan. to June. Vol. 6	5 12
London Journal, Jan. to June. Vol. 35	3 8
Reynold's Miscellany, Jan. to June. Vol. 28 ...	3 0
The Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary. By Arnold J. Cooley	5 12
Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture, 1861	5 12
Manual of Civil Engineering. 2 vols. By W. J. M. Rankine, C.E.	12 8
emiaiscences of Captain Gronow. 2nd Edition revised	6 12
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	2 12
Sinnott's Military Catechism, 1862.....	2 4
Fisher's Young Man's Companion	2 0
Every Boy's Book. New Edition	6 8
Empire Within Empire	2 0
Illustrated Drawing Book. By R. S. Burn...	1 8
The Channings, 3 vols. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of " East Lynne," and " Danesbury House"	23 12
The Shadow of the Cross. By Revd W. Adams.	1 0
The Old Man's Home. By ditto.....	1 0
Principles of Whist. By Cavendish.....	2 0
Shipman's Attorney's New Pocket Book, Notary's Manual, &c. &c. By G. Allnut, Barrister ...	9 0
Tales from Blackwood, 12 Vols. bound in 6.....	18 8
A Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young. 300 Bible Stories, with 300 pictures	3 8
Cobbett's English Grammar	1 8
Chesterfield's advice to His Son	1 4
Psalms of David, in Metre. For Presbyterians.	2 8
Maunder's Little Lexicon	2 0
Maunder's Little Treasury	1 4
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar (in Hindoostance)	9 8
Illustrated London Spelling Book (coloured) ...	1 8
Illustrated London Reading Book	1 12
Play Books.—The Last of Private Life. His Last Legs. Lottery Ticket. Each	0 8
Amusing Alphabets	1 0
Key to Hunter's Arithmetic.....	0 12
Cassell's Amusing Experiments	0 12
The Lady's Album of Fancy Work	2 12
How to Make a Will.....	0 12
One Hundred Songs, Music and Words. By H. Russell	0 12
Two Hundred Dances, &c. for the Flute. By R. S. Pratten.....	1 2
Sola's Instructions for the Spanish Guitar.....	4 8
Clinton's Complete Flute Preceptor.....	3 12
Jones's Complete Cornopean Tutor.....	3 12
Braithwaite's Library of Medicine, vol. 45— Jan. to June, 1862.....	4 8
Chambers's Encyclopœdia of Universal Knowledge for the People. Vols 1 to 4.....	27 0
The Family Friend, enlarged series Jan. to June, 1862	2 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5 ditto	3 12
The Six-Penny Magazine, vols. 1 to 3	3 4
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1862 ...	5 12
The Necromancer, By Reynolds.....	3 0
Loves of the Harem, ditto	3 12
The Rye House Plot, ditto	4 14
The Massacre of Glencoe, ditto	4 2
Ellen Percy, 2 vols. ditto	9 12
The Bronze Statue, ditto	4 2
Wagner the Wehrwolf, ditto	2 12
The Coral Island, ditto	3 12
The Days of Hogarth, ditto	2 0
The Soldiers Wife, ditto	2 0
Robert Macaire, ditto	2 0
Practitioner's Pharmacopoiæ, By J. Foote.....	3 12
Edinburgh Review for October	4 8
Quarterly Review for July and October, each ...	4 8
Wedding Envelopes very handsome.	
Church Services, a Choice Selection.	
Cigares Anti-Asthmatiques Rs. 3 per box.	

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND DRAFTSMEN.

The following Scientific Instruments and other Requisites are by the best Makers and of the finest quality, and immediately available:—

THEODOLITES AND LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS.

A magnificent 10-inch Theodolite by Troughton and Simms, Everest's Pattern, extra Bubbles, Tripod Stand, and every requisite, reduced to cost price .....Rs.	725 0
Everest's Pattern 5-inch Theodolites by Elliott Brothers, a Transit Instrument 800	0
Elliott's best 14-inch Gravatt or Dumpy Spirit Levels, with silver ring compass 250	0
Elliott's best 10-inch Gravatt or Dumpy Spirit Levels, with compass.....240	0
*** Without compass, respectively Rs. 225 and...215	0
Troughton and Simms' Draining Levels, with Compass, Telescope, and Tripod 100	0
Troughton and Simms' Spring Draining Levels, with Pole Stand	50 0
Spirit Levels, in brass cases with adjusting screws, 6-inch and 12-inch. Rs. 9 and.....	18 0
The same, in wood cases, 12-inch.....	6 0
Prismatic Compasses, 3-inch, with Azimuth Glasses, Ball and Socket Joint and Tripod in leather sling cases	85 0
Pocket or Box Sextants, in case	85 0
Optical Squares 1½-inch.....	20 0
Dupuis' Measurer; will give heights and levels with tolerable accuracy	32 0
Gravatt's Levelling Staves, new pattern.....	45 0
Staff Papers, per set	3 0

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Brass Set by Elliott in mahogany case.....	48 0
Electrum Sets by Parkes, maker to the Ordnance Department.....Rs. 14 to	50 0
Pocket Sets by Parkes	9 0
Students first cases by Parkes.....	4 0
Do. Brass, in fish skin cases. Elliott.....	20 0
Proportional Compasses, in morocco cases. Rs. 9 and.....	18 0
Turn-in Compasses, combining Dividers with Bow Pen and Pencil, in morocco case, Napier's pattern	20 0
Trammel Compass	18 0
Pillar Compass	18 0
Dividers in electrum or brass, 5, 4½ inches Rs. 4 and.....	6 0
Spring Dividers, 5½ inches electrum.....	12 0
Do do. brass	9 0
Wholes and Halves, 6 inches, electrum.....	12 0
Do. 8 inches, brass	10 0
Bow Pens, 3 ½ inches, electrum by Elliott.....	6 0
Ditto 2 ½ inches, electrum do.....	5 0
Bow Pencil Holders, electrum do.....	6 0
Bow Pens or Pencils by Parkes	4 0
Bow Compasses, electrum Rs. 3 and	6 0
Double Drawing Pens	10 0
Single Drawing Pens, plain, good.....	4 0
Ditto. Ivory handle, best	6 8
Wheel Pens, electrum, with spare wheels	7 8
Pointers, electrum	6 0
Tschett's French Curves each	1 0
Marquois Scales, electrum in wooden cases	55 0
Ditto ditto, ivory good, in cases.....	18 0
Holtzappfel's Scales divided on card-board, sets of 12 in case	9 0
Plotting Scales in sets with offsets, ivory, in morocco cases Parkes.....	45 0
Plotting Scales of Ivory, by Elliott.....	12 0
Parkes	9 0
Plotting Scales, sets of six boxwood by Parkes...	18 0
Offsets only.....	2 0
Semicircular Protractor, with arms and vernier, 6-inch	32 0
Protractors, 6-inch, ivory	6 0
Do. do. boxwood.....	3 0
Sectors 6-inch, ivory	4 8
Parallel Rules 6-inch ivory	3 8
Flat Rules ebony 12-inch	1 8
Rules, 12-inch, folding to 3, ivory.....	5 0
Do. boxwood.....	2 8
Parallel Rulers, brass, on rollers, 18 and inch, 24 and	32 0
Do. 2-feet ebony.....	16 0
Do. Schlesinger's Patent, the roller of wood in metal chamber 8 and 9-inch ¾ each	3 12
Measuring Tapes by Chesterman, metallic, 33 feet 40 feet, 50 feet, 100 feet Rs. 6 to 8	13 0
Opisometers; a small convenient instrument for noting off distances on maps and plans by scale, 2 sizes Rs. 3 8	4 0

SUNDRY REQUISITES.

Tracing Cloth, 36 inches wide in rolls of 24 yards .....Rs.	22 0
Antiquarian Drawing Paper, per quire	60 0
Or in single Sheets at	3 0
Double Elephant, per quire	18 0
Plotting Blocks	9 0
Plotting Paper per sheet	0
Water Colours, dry or moist, the latter in cakes or tubes.....	3 12
Newman's Boxes of dry Colours completely fitted as a travelling Sketching Desk	64 0
Newman's Colour Boxes with sliding lids containing from 12 to 24 Colours and brushes Rs. 12, 18 and	24 0
Winsor and Newton's boxes of Dry Colours, 12 Colours, water Glasses, brushes, &c. &c.....	20 0
The Same 24 Colours	40 0
Winsor and Newton's Boxes of Moist Colours in pans 10 and 12 cakes Rs. 16 and	18 0
The same in tubes Rs. 16 and	18 0
Colour Saucers in nests and morocco boxes Rs. 3-8 and.....	4 8
Sable and Camel Hair Brushes	
Pencils: Golpin's sets in cases.....	6 0
Elliot's Flat Pencils: Brookman and Langdon; Wolff; and Rowney	
Perry's Office Pencils, per dozen.....	1 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOME NEWS, dated 27th Oct. and 3rd Nov. at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

	Rs. as.
The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	12 0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. P. Maude and T. E. Chitty.....	47 4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister	27 0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861	9 0
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan, Barristers.....	13 8
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, L.L.B.....	24 0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862 ..	7 0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A.....	11 4
Arnold J. Cooley's Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary.....	5 12
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.....	5 12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols	4 0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell...	2 12
The Gardener's Reason Why	2 0
The Historical Reason Why.....	2 0
The Housewife's Reason Why.....	2 0
The Reason Why—General Science	2 0
The Illustrated London Instructor.....	1 12
The Nautical Almanack for 1863	2 8
Whateley's Logic	2 12
——— Rhetoric	2 12
Cooper's the Pioneers.....	0 12
Marryat's Frank Mildmay	0 12
Disraeli's Lucia in Heaven	0 12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.	1 8
Maretimo: a story of adventure. By B. St. John.	1 8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton	1 8
The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland	1 8
The Blithedale Romance	1 8
Live and Learn	1 0
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	1 8
The Levantine Family. By B. St. John	1 8
Rustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay	1 8
Mellincourt, with ten thousand a year	1 8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge.....	2 8
——— Bleak House	3 12
——— Little Dorrit.....	3 12
——— Oliver Twist	2 4
——— The Pickwick Papers	3 12
——— Christmas Books	2 4
——— David Copperfield	3 12
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	2 8
——— Dombey & Son	3 12
——— Martin Chuzzlewit.....	3 12
——— Nicholas Nickleby	3 12
——— American Notes.....	1 12
——— Sketches by Boz.....	2 4
——— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)	66 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, have in stock a large number of Books which are generally classed under the term of

LIGHT READING.

"Horrible murders, sudden deaths, swift pestilences, wholesale elopements and seductions, clever robberies, and a thousand possible and impossible crimes and dreadful circumstances are placed side by side with equally possible and impossible heavenly virtues, and with moving pictures of unheard of self-sacrifice and heroism belonging not to this world. Now, everybody loves everybody, and then, everybody murders everybody. These books are largely circulated amongst the English, and the perusal of them even by delicate young ladies is known to the islanders by the term of "light reading." Translated from Schunk's letters on "English Literature in 1862

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 3rd December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bankers	4 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Private	Do. do.	2s. 1-1/16d. to 2s 1d
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1-3/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	14 sight	99½
Madras	10 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half early Dividends.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	3 Disct
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 dor	109 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	69 pr. ct. pm.
Presss Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Lighthouse Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.1,200 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-8	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinnings Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aley Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Oorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 149 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Bengasie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 106
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 93½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 101
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan 111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20	offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (1st December 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhowngeer	"	395 to 400
Old Oomrawuttee	"	365 to 370
Old Oomras	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar chuginee	"	352 to 355
Old Barsee, and Nagpur	"	335 to 340
Old Veraval	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	345 to 348
Old Paraitchee	"	355 to 360
Old Acaree	"	365 to 390
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SUNDRIES—Linseed, Undersh...at Rs.		6-5 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guscrat	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
Shagolly, mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	38 to 40 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"
3 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"
2 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"
1 Do. at 2s.	0d.	"
Sight at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6	do. 5	"
Do. 12	do. 6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock or other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or transferred.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 12th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, and West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The highest rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" On demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe is	1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Same under 4 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 9 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to send in all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount tendered or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 5 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay & Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 3 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" On demand .....
On Scotland ..... } 2s.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfoncement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commutation of a per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 2	Golamar (s)	Barn	Surat 1 Dec.
	Scindian (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee 28 Nov

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Dec. 2	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Samuel	Nacola	Colombo.
	Sydney Eggar	Campbell	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Scindian*, from Kurrachee.—Major General Smith, C.B.; Captain and Mrs. Stevenson; Captain and Mrs. Monteagher; Mr. and Mrs. Mann; Mr. Melvon; Lieut. Cowper; Mr. Hailes; Mr. Dowman; and 20 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Four first-class, and 100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Gloriana*, Valle, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—loose Bones, 204 cwt., G. Burstall and Co. 200 chests Cassia, 110 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Herschund Doolubdass; 2 bales Rags, 7½ cwt.; 2 bales cow Hides, 298 nos.; 1 case Cowdies, Chandchboy Allybhoy.

Edmond Kaye.—38 packages Coffee, 57 cwt., Manuckchund Lalljee; 425 bags Wet Dates, 486½ cwt., F. Chambers; 27 cases Sunk, 5,264 nos., Fazulbhoy Rowtools; 75 bales Rags, 20½ cwt., Manuckchund Govindjee; 8 cases Gum, 17 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

War Cloud.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee.

Howden.—11 bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., Rowan Noordin and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Gregsons Venayeck; 72 bales Munjeets, 245 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs., Mirza Mohud Sheranjee.

James Smith.—15 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 75 bales Cotton, 223 cwt., John Berretto and Co.

James Livesey.—25 bales Wool, 105 cwt.; 1 bale Cotton, 34 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawgar and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhar and Co.

G. A. Holt.—144 bales Wool, 432 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 30 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—960 bundles Coir yarn, 105 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.; 135 bales Cotton, 472 cwt., Muthoordass Vrijmjee; 28 bal Wool, 94 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

Labrador.—43 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Abdool Tyab Rassbhoy; 5 bales Wool, 18 cwt., Assyali Moolljee.

Flying Venus.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Khutow Ludha; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt.; 35 bales Cotton, 127½ cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; loose Country Bones, 39 cwt., Mohmud Natha.

Pearless.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.

Ino.—1 half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee; 115½ bales Cotton, 355 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Caledonia.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy; 1,300 bales Cotton, 4,550 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Sea Horse.—450 bundles Linseed, 226½ cwt., Hussain Moosa.

Silkery.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 550 bags Sunseed, 825 cwt., Harry Henreaz; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt. Hirjee Lalljee; 495 bales Cotton, 1,732½ cwt., Dhurumsy Wookerdia; 465 bales Cotton, 1,627½ cwt., Nusserwanjee Nowrojee; 480 bales Cotton, 1,680 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dinshajee.

Lancastrian.—51 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., John Barretto and Co.; 108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee.

Belgravia.—loose Buffaloe Horns, 27 cwt., Ebram Ranjee.

Azuline.—83 bales Cotton, 290½ cwt., Narronjee Sewjee.

For Havre.

Victoria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—283 packages Ooplate 218½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 199 packages Cloves, 234½ cwt.; 520 pieces E. Teeth, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Yusunjee Lilladhar and Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—5 pots Sandlewood Oil, 295 lbs., Withuldass Goculdass.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
979	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassc's & Co.	Sept. 12
1320	Copartick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
553	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 23
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
682	Excelsior, Sanderson.	
757	Hadassah, Dickson.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock.	Oct. 29
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	Sept. 12
1363	King of Italy, Norris.	
978	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
497	Maria Sparks, Chase.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 7
876	Queen of England, Bates—Kwart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
970	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.	
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Lockie & Co.	Oct. 3
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

	General Havelock, Spowart.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

891	Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1127	Albion, Thompson.	
1091	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	
811	Anna Dorathea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
1034	Bavalaw, Hughes.	
967	Belocchee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 20
1252	Black Eagle, Mearns.	
1300	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1409	Bosphorus (s) Pendleton.	Oct. 11
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie.	
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 26
1244	Campendown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
514	Chanaral, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1239	Cimber, Keppercholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1073	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	
669	Coronet, Coventry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1333	Crescent, Ewing.	
918	Culloden, Smith.	
1147	Czar, Langwill.	
1303	Dee, Cassciary, Finlay.	
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
1121	Gem, Simpson, Graham—Coupland & Co.	
655	Gertrude Fraser, Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 8
1191	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1065	Lillies.	Oct. 26
1042	Madurese, Cotter.	
1104	Malakoff, Hutton.	Aug. 5
965	Margaret. Faulkner.	
747	Miletus, Bell.	
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Buther—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	
1328	Princess Alexandria, White.	Oct. 31
1272	Protector, Clarke	Aug. 16
1337	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
483	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight.	
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	
1538	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
998	Tiger, Power.	
695	Tomogonops, Poe.	
988	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wiseland.	Sep. 12
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dixon, Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

813	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1051	Glenalva, Mackinnon—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1444	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1083	Magnolia, Baynon.	July 29
1067	May Queen, Pennie.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1075	South, Wilson.	Oct. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

488	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
333	Mogul, McTaggart.	Aug. 2

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	H. M. St. Severn, 50 Guns.	

FROM CARDIFF.

795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
627	Enterprise, Haynes.	
844	Lucy and Harriet.	
786	Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 21
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1421	Haddington, Brenton—F. & O. Co.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307	Simoom, Daugley.	Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bacephalus, Black.	
1140	Ida.	
140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
	Fides	Aug. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1763	John Stuart, Barnase.	
985	Patterson, Lumbie.	Aug. 29
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan.	
1306	Simoom, Langley.	Oct. 29

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

1647	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.	Oct. 26

FROM CARDIFF VIA COCHIN.

887	Chase, Oldrieve.	

FROM FALMOUTH.

642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

935	Sapoorjee Horjee, Batta.	Oct. 14

FROM THE CLYDE.

632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27
473	Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
661	Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
457	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	Oct. 7
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 28
397	Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
781	Sailor Prince, Lowe—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 22
940	Sarah, Love.	

FROM STOCKHOLM.

358	Celeritas—Volkart Brothers.	
350	Diana—Volkart Brothers.	
410	Triomphar—Volkart Brothers.	
366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	

FROM BORDEAUX.

255	D'Artagnan, Groult—R. Frith & Co. (Pernambuco leaky)	

FROM GOTHENBURG.

	Montrose—Peel Cassels, & Co.	
	Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

	Carnatic.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 29
684	Fides.	Aug. 31

FROM CALCUTTA.

3400	H. M. (St.) Australasian.	
379	Bombay Merchant.	Nov. 12
534	Bashire Merchant.	
710	Countess of Elgin.	
564	Chatham.—D. H. Cama & Co.	
745	Faize Allum.	
624	Fort William.	
	Fattay Allum.	Nov. 19
620	Hydaros.	
	Inspector.	
511	Lady Franklin.	
	Lafayette.	
659	Morning Star.	Nov. 10
597	Maria Gray.	
550	Punjaub.	
	Soobh Salam.	Nov. 15
543	Surge.	
399	Tenzer.	
444	Waverley.	
1466	Witch of the Wave.	

FROM ZANZIBAR.

396	Kent, Bisset.	

FROM CHINA.

1499	Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
650	Boyne, Kemp.	
639	Cutch Merchant, Ashley.	
1200	Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.	
1060	Jakurdershah.	
	Julpe.	
377	Margaret Jane,—D. Sassoon & Co.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler.	Oct. 25
858	Regina.	Sept. 26
1200	Rajputna (s), Dundass—P. and O. S. N. Co.	
1194	Tasmania, Alludge.	

FROM SINGAPORE.

500	Bombay Merchant, Jones.	

FROM PONT PHILLIP.

1072	Resolute, Wallace—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(at Galle)

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BUSSORAH.

651	Diligentia.	

VESSEL

tensile forces in planes (the whole investigation as regarded bridges, being confined to their vertical planes), and this would be the length of the ribbon of metal whose weight acting on any limited space would produce the compression or tension sustained by that limited space. Next, it was necessary to find according to what law the effect of the force varies when its direction varies (as, for instance, what is the tendency to tear open a fissure, if the direction of a tensile force rotates in the plane of the metal); and he found it proportional to the square of cosine of the angle which the direction of the force makes with the normal to the line sustaining the action. Using this fundamental theorem, he was able to show that the most complicated combination of forces might be reduced to the combination of two forces at right angles to each other, both forces being compressive, or both tensile, or one compressive and the other tensile. The problem, therefore, in any given case of a beam, would be, to find the magnitudes of two forces and the direction of one (three elements in all) at every point of the beam. Conceive, then, a beam to be divided (optically, not mechanically) into two parts, by a curved line in its vertical plane, extending from the lower to the upper edge, and consider the equilibrium of the more advanced part of the beam. The forces which act on it are,—the compressing or tensile forces acting over the imaginary curved line, the weight of the different portions of the more advanced part of the beam, and the re-action of supports in that part of the beam.

We cannot reproduce the mathematical formulæ he employed. But the Astronomer Royal then stated that he had applied the theory to the following cases:—1, a beam projecting from a wall; 2, a beam supported at both ends; 3, a beam supported at both ends, and carrying a weight on its centre; 4, a beam supported at both ends, and carrying an excentric weight; together with two others, to be mentioned shortly. Of the instance No. 3, he exhibited a large drawing, in which the strains and their directions had been computed for 231 points; and he called attention to the following special distributions of force:—the great longitudinal strains near the centre of the beam's length, but not in the centre of its depth; and the considerable inclined strains near its ends, of which there is little trace in the middle; as also to the circumstance that at the middle of the beam's depth the forces make angles of 45° with the horizon, throughout; and sensibly the same angles at the end of the beam. The Astronomer Royal then referred to the remarkable contrivance adopted in the junction of the tubular segments of the Britannia Bridge, in which (by raising the distant end of one segment at the time of union) the junction was so effected as to strain the middle of each segment upwards, thereby doubling the strength of the bridge. He pointed out that this contrivance introduces an additional term in the third equation expressing the addition of a *moment*. He had applied the theory completely to the two cases: 5, where such strains are impressed on both ends of a tube; 6, where such a strain is impressed on only one end of a tube. The lines of strain are very much changed. In No. 5, the inclined strains, which in Nos. 2 and 3 are at the ends, are now advanced towards the middle; and the ends, as well as the middle, are principally affected by longitudinal strains. It was then pointed out that all these conclusions depend on an assumed physical principle, of which Mr. W. H. Barlow's experiments appear to suggest a slight modification. The Astronomer Royal concluded by addressing himself to the Members of the University present with the remark, that in problems like this, applying to constructive mechanics, as well as in those applying to the system of the world, examples might be found illustrating the beauty and the power of mathematics, at least equal to those suggested by the ingenuity of examiners, and possessing that dignity which attaches to reality of application.

This communication gave rise to several comments.—Dr. ROBINSON stated that he had himself desired to investigate the subject mathematically, and had arrived at equations probably identical with those first found here, but had been unable to reduce them to a manageable form.

Professor Macquorn-Rankine stated that in a work of his 'On Applied Mechanics' first published in 1858, there is an explanation illustrated by a figure of those curves of thrust and tension which the Astronomer Royal had since investigated independently; and that he had also ascertained the law of aggregation of pressure; these the Astronomer Royal recognized as agreeing with his own. Professor Rankin considered that a great step had been gained in the present communication, in showing that all the pressures might be made to depend on one function.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN gave an interesting account of the way in which experiments had been carried on in reference to the then future construction of the Britannia Bridge, the models being loaded till they broke down in different ways, and being then strengthened in those parts and again tried. He recognized the conclusions of the theory as agreeing precisely with the results of experiment. MR. SCOTT RUSSELL also described the views which had guided him in planning the various parts of tubular bridges, which led to an according result.—On the suggestion of some Members of the Section, that the lines of strain bear some relation to the lines of polarisation and di-polarisation produced by strained glass, the MASTER OF TRINITY remarked that this view had been suggested many years ago by Sir David Brewster, and that it had been partly illustrated by experiments made in this very lecture-room.

Prof. D. T. ANSTED, M.A., read a paper 'On Artificial Stones.'—In this paper the author alluded to experiments made in the laboratory on the various methods suggested for preserving stone by a Section of the Committee recently appointed by the Board of Works in reference to the Palace of Westminster; Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Frankland, Mr. Abel, and the Author being members of it. During their investigations a remarkable material was submitted by Mr. Ransome for their consideration, and its discovery arose out of Ransome's method of preserving stone by effecting a deposit of silicate of lime within the substances of the absorbent stone, by saturating the surface with a solution of silicate of soda, and then applying a solution of chloride of calcium; thus producing a rapid double decomposition, leaving an insoluble silicate of lime within the stone, and a soluble chloride of sodium, which could afterwards be removed by washing. To prove this, Mr. Ransome made small blocks, of sand in moulds by means of silicate of soda, and then dipped them in chloride of calcium. The result was the formation, almost instantaneously, of a perfectly compact, hard, and, to all appearance, a perfectly durable solid. Mr. Ransome at once adopted the process for the formation of an artificial stone which, the author of the paper considered, would combine the advantages and show some of the disadvantages of other artificial stones. Experience, however, can alone be the test of its durability. A specimen weighing two tons is shown in the International Exhibition, and the substance is used in the stations of the Metropolitan Railway. It is cheap, can be made on the spot of almost any rubbish or material, and of any form or size. Experiments made by Mr. Ransome show that, as compared with Portland stone or Caen stone, a bar with section 4 inches square and 8 inches long, between supports, sustained 2,122 lbs. suspended midway between the supports, while similar bars of Portland and Caen stone broke respectively with 750 lb. and 780 lb. The adhesion of the stone is shown by weights suspended from a piece prepared to expose a sectional area of 5½ inches. Caen stone separated at 766 lb.; Bath, at 796 lb.; Portland, at 1,104 lb.; Bland Edge, at 1,874 lb.; Ramsome's, at 1,980 lb. A cube of 4 inches sustained 30 tons. Mr. Ransome showed the process to the Section by making several pieces in the presence of the Members and the process was also exhibited afterwards at the *Soirée* in the Guildhall.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 1st *Dec.*, 8-1 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)
(Via Kedgeree.)

HONGKONG, 18th *November.*

Patna Opium, $730.

Malwa, ,, without change ($750).

The state and tendency of the market (Patna) same as advices per *Salsette*. Market dull.

Bills quoted Rs. 222 per $100.

WE are glad to find that one of the results of Sir Hugh Rose's tour so far, is a very interesting order on Soldiers' Gardens, which appears in our Supplement to this day's issue. We cannot too highly applaud any and every encouragement given to men willing, if but the opportunity be afforded them, of employing their time usefully and innocently.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 27.

A LETTER from Umballa of the 23rd says, "Sir S. Cotton came into the station the day before yesterday, and Major Bishop's battery left yesterday, and the 1st Regiment N.I. came in *en route* to Gwalior."—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE understand that Government will invite tenders during the week for the conveyance of about 500 troops to Aden returning also with troops from that port.

THE Mails for Aden and Persian Gulf per Bugla *Futtel Wahat* and *Mobarake*, will be closed to-day at two o'clock P.M.

THE usual salute was fired yesterday, from the saluting battery in honor of the arrival at the Presidency of Major General Smith, C.B., from Kurrachee. He proceeds to assume command of the Poona Division of the Army.

THE Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence this day, the Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse presiding. The calendar of prisoners is rather a heavy one.

The gentlemen of the Grand Jury are required to be in attendance at a quarter to eleven o'clock this day. The attendance of the gentlemen of the Petit Jury will not be required until a quarter to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 6th of December, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. On Typhoid Fever. Part II. Its prevalence in the Bombay Presidency. By Dr. Peet, Principal of the Grant Medical College.

2. Notes of Cases of Typhoid Fever, with remarks. By Dr. Niven, H.M.'s 103rd Regiment, Poona.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.—We beg to remind the public that a very entertaining performance takes place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. The Parsee Gentlemen Amateur Club gives this performance with the intention of devoting the net proceeds of the play to the relief of the Lancashire operatives, and the liberality of the public could not be bestowed on a more charitable purpose.

SUNKURSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 296. Of these 153 were Hindoos, of whom 111 were males, 6 Moosulmans, 3 being males, 102 Parsees, 40 being males, 21 Christians, 10 being males, and 14 of all other castes of whom only 6 were males. With regard to ages there were 65 under ten years of age, 65 under twenty, 116 between twenty and forty, 47 between forty and sixty, and 3 upwards of sixty. Out of the 296 admissions, 148 were cured, 11 relieved, 112 absented, and 25 remain under treatment.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 1st Dec. 1862.

BROACH.—Fine. S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, West calm.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy, South. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 80.
GALLE.—Light wind and cloudy. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind north-east.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy, Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair; morning and night cool.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th Nov.)

BELGAUM.—There was no rain throughout the Collectorate excepting a very slight fall in Gokah, and Chikoder Talookas. The khureef crops are nearly ripe. Rice and jowaree are being reaped in some places, sugar-cane, cotton and rubbee crops, are doing well for the present.

The state of health is good with the exception of very slight prevalence of cholara in Uthnee Talooka.

POONA.—There has been very little or no rain throughout the Collectorate. The reaping of the khureef crops is almost completed and rubbee sowing is also nearly completed.

The state of the public health is generally good.

RUTNAGHERRY.—There was slight rain. The rice crops have been mostly reaped, and those of nuglee, hureck and wuree are being reaped.

The state of the public health is good, except at Pelta Sylowdy, in which about 500 head of cattle died from disease.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 2ND DEC. 1862

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Yeknath Jugonath, aged 25, was charged with stealing one turban of the value of rupees seven, the property of Balajee Seetaram on Tuesday the 25th ultimo.

Balajee Seetaram stated,—"I am a pupil of the General Assembly's Institution. Last Monday at eight o'clock I saw this turban safe in my house on a peg, on the ground floor. Prisoner was sleeping in my verandah; he is my uncle. Next day about ten o'clock I missed it and prisoner had left the house. The value is about seven rupees."

Rama Soonjee deposed,—"I am in employ of the prosecutor, on Tuesday about ten o'clock P.M., I saw prisoner going away with this turban out of prosecutor's house. I did not stop him as I supposed he was going to get it folded."

Rugnath Hungar deposed, that he received the turban in pledge from prisoner on the 25th of last month. Next day prosecutor came and he gave it up to him, could not say whether prosecutor came or not with the prisoner when he pledged it.

Luximon Bulloo, Police Constable No. 384, stated, that on the 26th of last month in consequence of information received, he apprehended prisoner on the charge of stealing a turban; prisoner said that he and prosecutor pledged it together.

The prisoner in defence said he was in need of money so he pledged the turban. He told his brother, prosecutor's father.

Seetaram Balajee deposed, that he knew the prisoner who was his cousin, he never gave him authority to take his turban. He supplied the prisoner with food but did not give him any money. The character of the prisoner was bad, and he had committed theft more than once before from his house.

The prisoner was found guilty but remanded for enquiry regarding previous convictions.

BURNING FIRES IN A DANGEROUS LOCALITY.—*Oosman Ibram* and six other Mahomedan boatmen, were brought up at the instance of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance charged with having fire in their boats in the Ordnance basin, on Monday the 1st instant, the same being likely to endanger human life or to cause hurt or injury to person.

Serjeant John Murray sworn, stated,—He did not know the prisoners; was not sure that these were the men who were in the boats. Late yesterday evening saw smoke issuing from two boats in the Ordnance basin. Sent a Policeman to order them to put out the fire which they refused to do. He did not go himself to the men and could not say that any of these prisoners were the men in the boats, nor could he say that any combustible materials were, to his knowledge, being moved near the boats at the time.

Sutarm Sudajee, Police Constable No. 1548, deposed, that he did duty at the Ordnance basin. Yesterday about four o'clock saw that the prisoners had ignited fire in their fire places at the Custom House Wharf in the Ordnance basin. Told them to put it out which they refused to do. He then took them into custody. Prows or boats were being loaded in the Ordnance basin but fire was not in these prahus. He had no witness.

His worship remarked that in the absence of proof of this charge he must order the prisoners to be discharged, but it would be well for them to know that under the New Penal Code, the offence with which they were charged was punishable with imprisonment for six months or a fine of a thousand rupees.—*Discharged.*

WITCHCRAFT AND ITS EXORCISM.—Bapoo Deojee, aged thirty, was brought up charged with assaulting one Saweetry woman, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of November last.

The prisoner in defence made the following curious statement:—

"I do not know what magical course this woman has adopted. Through her I have lost four buffaloes and all my children have become thin. I asked her to go with me that we might, by some means, remove the magical power. She will not go with me—regarding this magical power I had caste meetings held twice. She does not mind the caste. The caste ordered her to go with me to remove the magical influence. Must I die under that power? Through it I have lost over five hundred Rupees."

His Worship observed that notwithstanding this belief of the defendant, the law did not justify his assaulting the plaintiff and the prisoner was bound over in his own recognizances of Rs. 500 to keep the peace for six calendar months.

FORGERY.—Nurotum Lubhoy, Hindoo, who stands charged with using as genuine a forged document, to wit, a ten rupee note, altered to represent a note for one hundred, was again brought up on remand when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Petamberdass Lukmedass deposed.—I am a cashier in the firm of Ramdass Purshotumdass. I know the prisoner. On the 20th of November last, about a quarter or half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the prisoner came to my shop, near Mombadavy and offered me this note (shewn), and said 'give me one hundred rupees in cash.' As I am cashier in that shop and take hundreds of notes daily, I, at once observed that the note was not a proper note. The witness Canjee Shamjee was sitting by me, and I at once handed the note to him to look at. I then returned the note to the prisoner. Canjee seized the note and said, 'why did you bring this note to a respectable shop to be changed.' Then the prisoner appeared confused. Canjee caught the prisoner by the hand. The prisoner was very much alarmed. Canjee proposed to him to give twenty-five rupees for charity, and then take his note away; the prisoner then left the note and went away, saying, 'I will bring the twenty-five rupees,' Canjee left the note with me and shortly afterwards returned with the prisoner bringing these clothes, now on the table. Then, by Canjee's desire, I handed the note to the prisoner, and Canjee took these clothes from my shop and left with the prisoner. I am sure that this is the very same note which the prisoner brought to me.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—"There may have been a great many sepoys there when you brought the note in the morning, I do not know who brought the coat."

The further hearing of this case, His Worship adjourned until after the Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Friday, 28th November 1862.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HERBERT AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

ADULTERY.—Gunputtee Wullud Nana was tried on a charge of adultery with Rewoo, the lawful wife of Luxman Wullud Babajee under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Richardson, the Session Judge of Khandesh, who recorded the following finding:

The prisoner Gunputee Nana is charged with adultery and has pleaded not guilty. The fact is on evidence of the witnesses who have been examined and are worthy of full credit. The worst that the Court can record against them is, that they appear the dullest of human beings and therefore perhaps are entitled to belief as to what they saw, the question requiring no effort of intellect and their minds being apparently less capable of invention or their memories of retaining an invention, than in brighter specimens of humanity might be expected. The date is difficult to find. The charge has exactly fixed the act as on Tuesday 17th of June 1862. The evidence does not show that the offence was committed at night as the Assistant Magistrate's English version of the charge indicates; but simply on Tuesday (irrespective of the vicissitudes of day and night) as the Murratha version to which prisoner was called on to plead, avers. The Court, therefore, withdraws these words "at night from the charge." The complainant says "five weeks ago on a Tuesday I saw the prisoner Gunputee and Rewoo, my wife, in the act of adultery, and I called other people" whom he named and whose names correspond with those of the witnesses. He adds that the witnesses declined to arrest the offender and he himself was defeated in his attempt to do so. Jhipyra Lamo says, that about "six weeks ago on a Tuesday about sunset or after, Luxmon Bala opened the screen of the door when I came, and I saw the prisoner and Rewoo in the act of adultery." This witness said he went away ashamed at what he saw. Tatya Govindrow, another witness says, "it may have been Thursday or Wednesday, Luxmon came to my house which is one house off his, to call me. The sun had set, I saw prisoner and Rewoo embracing each other." He believes that Gunputee at first was not aware and afterwards rose with a start and witness recognized him. Bala Juggunath says, "on a Tuesday three weeks ago or one month and three days from to-day, I saw Rewoo and Gunputee embracing each other. I was 50 cubits off the house when Luxmon called me." All this evidence is circumstantial enough to satisfy any person, and as to the discrepancies as to the time each witness alleges his total inability to count or note time. The complainant and the witnesses appear to have been returning from their fields about sunset, when he became aware of the presence of the prisoner in his house, at Pimpulnair, to avoid whose annoyance he had taken himself and his wife from Pimpulnair; and then called five persons to witness his disgrace. When the witnesses were examined before the Magistrate on 8th July exactly three months had elapsed between the date in the indictment and the examination before the Magistrate, therefore as has been often observed by this Court, they adhered to their former reckoning not noting the time which has since elapsed. If the evidence of these two witnesses Bala Juggunath and Tatya Wullud Govindrow be refuted there are still two men the prosecutor and the witness Jhipyra, whose calculation of time is more correct, and the discrepancies if any, in what was seen of the position of the prisoner and the unwillingness of the witnesses to convict him may be all accounted for by the circumstances. The fact of adultery appears fully proved, and the cross-examination of Luxmon Bala by the prisoner's counsel elicited information rather more unfavorable to his client and confirmatory of any suspicion as to his connection with the complainant's wife than was intended. So also did the oppositions in defence. If the woman Rewoo has been in the habit of absconding from her husband's house and was delivered of a child in that of the prisoner, they are both very young persons, and the probability therefore is the greater that the prisoner and no other man was seen by the witnesses before this Court, in the act of adultery with the wife of Luxmon Bala, and there is no evidence to show consent or connivance on the part of the husband. For these reasons the Court concurring with the assessors finds that Gunputee Nana Deshmookh is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Gunputee Nana has committed adultery and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs Gunputee Nana do undergo rigorous imprisonment during three years under the provisions of Section 497 of Act XLV. of 1860.

The prisoner appealed against this sentence to the Judges of the High Court. Mr. Dhirajlall Mathuradas who appeared in support of the appeal commented upon the several discrepancies in the evidence and urged that the fact of adultery, if any, was condoned by the husband. He also asked the Court to mitigate the punishment which was too heavy, especially considering that adultery had been only a few months since made a criminal offence, under the Penal Code.

MR. JUSTICE HERBERT in giving the decision, said, the Court were of opinion that the evidence was sufficient to uphold the conviction, but that the sentence seemed to be heavy. The Court, therefore, mitigated the sentence to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE POONA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We understand that it is in contemplation to extend the jurisdiction of the Poona Small Cause Court. The Court is very popular, the people having great confidence in the Judge, Mr. Moroba Canoba, whose decisions give much satisfaction. We believe the intention to be that the Court shall be held at stated intervals in some of the principal towns of the Collectorate for the convenience of the suitors at a distance from Poona.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 1.

SCINDIA'S FEAST.—We understand that Scindia's feast, provided for the Brahmins of Punderpoor, did not come off so satisfactorily as at Poona, of which we gave an account a short time ago. The Maharajah gave 15,000 rupees to be expended in feasting the Brahmins of Punderpoor, and the arrangements were made by one Anna Walwaykur, but instead of using sugar in the preparation of the *boondee-ka-luddoos*, he had the audacity to put them off with mere *gakwee*—a fluid substance like honey—and otherwise acted on the cheap and nasty principle to such an extent as to render the whole affair very unpopular and disagreeable to the recipients of the Maharajah's bounty. It is even said that the Walwaykur looked more to his own personal interest than to the comfort of the recipients aforesaid, who did not hesitate to express their feelings in loud complainings of the shabby way in which they were treated. A private and confidential report of the matter has, we hear, been sent to the "Sirkar" at Gwalior, and it seems not at all unlikely that the Walwaykur will be called upon to give an account of his stewardship, and be made to disgorge a portion of his ill-acquired gains. This is very sad intelligence, and we of course deeply sympathise with those unhappy Brahmins who were so treacherously induced to partake of their favorite *luddoos* nefariously mixed with *cakwee* instead of the wholesome extract of the sugarcane. The consequences were, we understand, something awful, and it was at first feared that they were all stricken with the cholera. —*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE give prominent insertion to the following which will, we hope, attract the attention it deserves:—

"This morning I came upon a string of camels laden with cotton that were journeying from Koorjah to Indore. The freight was at the rate of 18 rupees per camel load of 6 maunds or 3 rupees per maund. The cotton was evidently going to Bombay. Thus you see that although Koorjah is equi-distant from Bombay and Calcutta, and has for better communication with the latter city than the former yet the trade has already begun to tend to its natural outlet at Bombay. If such be the case when the communication is so imperfect, what would be the result were a Railway to be made connecting Baroda with Agra.

The former city will be in communication with Bombay next year, and the distance is about 250 miles. There will only remain 500 miles of new line to construct, and it has already been shown in your columns that this line would avoid all the great difficulties that remain in the shape of unbridged rivers on the present Agra and Bombay roads. The only question is would the thing pay or not? I think it would for this reason that the line once constructed it would have the greatest *through* traffic in India. To prove this I must have recourse to figures. I have already shown that Agra can be joined to Bombay by a railway 750 miles in length. The present distance to Calcutta is exactly 900, so that there can be no shadow of a doubt that Bombay and not Calcutta will be the port of the N. W. P. The only question is, how would the opening of a line from Agra to Bombay affect the proposed connection between Jubbulpore and Allahabad. I think not at all, for the following reasons. The distance by rail from Bombay to Allahabad by the proposed line is about 800 miles. It is therefore absurd to suppose that goods would go down from Agra and Delhi to Allahabad, and thence to Bombay, as that would involve a run of 1,100 or 1,200 miles, which would be at least 200 miles longer than the direct route to Calcutta, and 350 longer than the one through Baroda to Bombay.

The utmost that the Jubbulpore line can be expected to do would be to carry all goods below Cawnpore to Bombay. The distance from Cawnpore to Bombay is about the same whether measured westwards through Agra and Baroda, or eastwards through Allahabad and Jubbulpore. All the traffic above Cawnpore ought therefore to find its way out either by Baroda and Bombay, or by Moolton and Kurrachee. On reference to the last mode of communication, we find that Umritsur itself is fully 750 miles from the seaport of Kurrachee, or exactly the same distance that Agra is from Bombay. It therefore follows that supposing both places connected by rail with the seaports, the traffic would be about equally divided between them; that is from a point equi-distant, between Agra and Umritsur the traffic would flow southwards by Agra, or northwards by Umritsur without any great difference in cost either way. This point occurs near Suharunpore, and in fact I believe that all trade east of the Jumna would find its way to Bombay. The teas of the Doon and produce of Rohilcund, the cotton of all the richest districts in Northern India would naturally find their way thither. I do not think a tract of country can be pointed out which more needs communication than this. Bengal is richer, it is true, but it has its splendid water communication and its Railways.

The northern provinces though nearer England have to send their produce in precisely the opposite direction to which they would do were communication established. I have no means of telling what the difference in Home freight and insurance between Calcutta and Bombay amounts to in ordinary times; but I note that at present the difference is £10 per ton, or 8 annas a maund in freight alone, of course the balance is against Calcutta, and it will be seen that this difference would pay railway carriage for two to four hundred miles according to the class of goods. I do not think the line I speak of could be constructed at less than £1,200 a mile, which would give a cost of £5,000,000 for the whole length. Baroda to Agra.

This would require an income of £800,000 per annum to pay its working expenses, and insure a 5 per cent. dividend, or in other words it would require as much receipts per mile as the Bengal division of the E. I. Railway are actually earning.

That line, it is well known, skirts the river Ganges, and is it improbable that a line which has no such rival to contend against, will fail to earn as much, even when the difference in the wealth of the two provinces is taken into account? The very fact of the Rajpoot states being so little known, is a reason why Government should encourage the construction of a highway through them, and if instead of throwing away lakhs upon the present Bombay road they set about the construction of a Railway the change would be a wise one. In conclusion, I hope that a great deal of what I have said has been said before, you have still been put in possession of some facts that will not fail to carry due weight"—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 22.

WE have heard of a curious Romance in real life which may yet form the subject of judicial investigation, and become a *cause célèbre*. The story as it has reached us is something as follows:—

Some time ago a Nawab took in addition to his own wives, a European woman, called for politeness sake a Christian lady, who afterwards 'changed her opinions,' and embraced Mahometanism. Accompanied by this lady, and several others, we believe, a good party altogether, the Nawab set out on his travels, and visited the 'holy places' in Arabia. On the way home he died, the party returning to India, viâ Bombay, to Agra and Benares. One of the Nawab's wives who had been left behind, having engaged the services of a European legal practitioner, despatched him with a summons from the Civil Court to arrest the European, or quondam Christian wife. When he arrived, he found the lady he came after was dead; they said she had died five days before, as also another of his wives whose body had been interred at Benares. The body of the other woman, the ex-Christian, (we wish we could give their names to distinguish them, but we cannot,) had been soldered up in a tin box, and carried off towards Calcutta will all the effects. Eventually the whole of the travelling party living and dead were brought back. A will was produced alleged to have been executed at Benares by the lady whose body was brought back, which purports to bequeath all the Government notes and jewels to the amount of about ten lacs to the survivors of the travelling party, and other friends, and to complicate the matter still more, the will was in the handwriting of an Agent of the Begum sent by her to follow the party. Opium was, it is said, detected in the body of the deceased lady in the tin canister, but the magistrate before whom the case came, not thinking there was any case for him to go upon, released the whole party. But the lawyer by means of an order from the Civil Court laid an embargo on the property just as it was leaving Benares, and there for the present the matter rests.

It is a case which on the surface looks as if it would form a fruitful subject for litigation, and bids fair to rival the famous Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce.—*Id. Nov.* 27.

ASSAM.

How invaluable a Moveable Column would be in Assam! As we read of another and still more serious rising of the tribes in the Cossya Hills, we think—"they manage these things better in the Punjab." Every act of persuasion and conciliation up to the display of a military force under General Showers, without slaughter, has been tried on these rebels. One Lieutenant Governor issued a proclamation of pardon which they laughed at, and his successor undertook a toilsome journey to the top of the Cherra Hill to hold a Durbar which he might welcome his repentant children, but not one would attend. The truth is, in purely diplomatic and military matters the Bengal Government is chiefly one of mere civil administration, and has been too long shadowed by the Supreme authorities, to be successful. The old story of mismanagement in Sumbulpore is now being repeated in Assam. As the cold season is just beginning, our most merciful course will be at once effectually to convince these savages of our power,—*Friend of India, Nov.* 20.

WE are glad to learn that the government had at length seen the necessity of grappling seriously with the rebellion or opposition to its power and authority in the Jynteah and adjoining districts. The 1st Battalion of Bengal Millitary Police has been ordered down to the Presidency from Soorie, for immediate service in the Jynteah district, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday by steamer for Sylhet. We also hear that some light field-guns and howitzers have been ordered up to Jynteah from Dacca, in charge of the Eurasian and Christian company of artillery at the latter station. But in the first instance this artillery will proceed to Cherra Poonjee, there to await orders when required to act against the refractory hill tribes. We shall be anxious to hear how the Police Battalion will deal with the rebels, and we think the employment of this force a judicious movement; but we are unable to understand how artillery can be brought to act efficiently against savages in the hills and jungles, who, in the operations hitherto conducted against them, have managed very successfully to keep themselves out of the reach of musketry. The employment of artillery against these people has to us very much the appearance of the salt for the bird's tail; and we think that the energy which is brought to bear on this portion of our hostile arrangements could have been better expended in some other direction. However, as we have long been in the humour to say to the government, in reference to this rebellion, "do something; do anything" we see with pleasure an apparent intention to go to work seriously, and get rid of the disagreeable incubus by a real employment of the strength and resources at our command. We hope that the officer in chief military command in the so long disturbed frontier districts will now go to work energetically and with a will, feelings convinced that if such a course of action is adopted and maintained, the Jynteah rebellion will be strangled, probably no more to revive within this cold season. The disease is obstinate and of considerable standing, and the remedy must, we fear, be painful and severe; but the necessity of such treatment has been forced upon us: and, for the sake of our power and prestige, of the peaceful and industrious inhabitants of the disturbed and neighbouring districts, we must no longer shrink from moving to those who are in arms against the British rule, that the government holds the determination, and commands the power and resources to bring to punishment all offenders taken within its territories is in armed opposition; and by a severe example to read an effectual lesson to savages accessible to no other reaching.—*Englishman, Nov.* 20.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

AN official inquiry into the loss of the ship Bencoolen, which was wrecked in Bideford Bay, with the loss of 26 lives, took place at Bideford on the 27th October. From the evidence of the survivors of the crew it appeared that the vessel had been sent to sea with her rigging badly set up, to which they attributed the loss of her masts early in the gale. It was also stated that the captain was several times the worse for liquor during the voyage, that when the ship struck he got drunk and went to bed, where he perished. The information, as usual in such cases, was sent to the Board of Trade. —*Home News.*

CROPS OF COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES IN 1860-62.

FROM the *Economist* we extract the following article on existing crops of cotton in America:—

It has long been a matter of doubt and uneasiness to speculate on the supply of cotton which may be stored up in the interior of the Confederate States, waiting to be liberated by the termination of the war. Some imagined that much had been destroyed and that little had been grown of late, and that in consequence peace would make much less difference in our supply than was usually believed. Others, again, have been withheld from operating either in India or at home with the confidence they might otherwise have felt, from the dread that, as soon as the Southern ports were again open for trade, the accumulation of two large crops would be poured in upon us at once, and that prices in consequence would fall to a point which would entail absolute ruin on all bold speculators and importers. We have this week received, in a letter to Earl Russell from our consul at Charleston, the first information on this important subject which can be looked upon as in any way reliable.

Mr. Bunch says that he has taken much pains to ascertain the truth, and that the facts he gives may, he is of opinion, be relied upon. He believes that about 750,000 bales of the crop of 1860 still remain on hand; that of the crop of 1861, which he estimates at only 2,750,000 bales, nearly 1,000,000 have been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federals, and 50,000 have successfully run the blockade. In the present year, he considers that little has been planted, and that only in the remorter plantations and in Texas. The picking of this crop has just begun, and the yield is estimated by the consul to reach only 1,500,000 bales. The only part of this calculation on which we are inclined to throw any doubt, is the supposed crop of 1861. Under ordinary circumstances it would have reached 4,500,000 or 5,000,000 bales; and it is difficult to believe, without very strong evidence, that in the first year of the war, when few persons expected it to be a very prolonged one, the planters would have prepared only half their usual growth. The breadth of land allotted for cotton would have been of course decided very early in 1861, in fact before the first blow was struck, and when it was still uncertain whether any war would occur at all. It does not seem likely either that, before the taking of Fort Sumter, when most persons looked to a compromise, the planters would have deemed it desirable to turn so large a portion of their estates to provision growing, or that when the cotton was planted and grown, it would not be picked. This, however, is merely reasoning from probabilities, and Mr. Bunch's conclusions may be drawn from actual knowledge, which we cannot assume to possess.

The amount of cotton remaining and available for distribution, then, according to the consul's estimate, is as follows:—

Residue of the crop of 1860.....	750,000
Undestroyed crop of 1861...	1,750,000
Crop of 1862	1,500,000
	4,000,000
Less run the blockade	50,000
	3,950,000

If these figures are correct, the utmost amount available on the cessation of the war would not quite reach one years crop. That is, if there had been no war, we should have looked to America for a supply from the crop of 1862 of 4,500,000, or 5,000,000 bales:—as it is, we can only look for something less than four millions if the consul be correct, or something less than five if our doubts are borne out. Neither set of figures can be regarded as very formidable, if we remember that every manufacturing country in the world, as well as England is bare of the raw material, and will have to replace its exhausted stocks. At the worst prices could scarcely recede below their normal level.—*Home News.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

VELVET mantles with fur trimmings will be fashionable this winter. Many very elegant mantles of this description have already made their appearance in Paris. Grey and brown plush will also be favourite materials for cloaks suited to an ordinary style of outdoor dress. The following is a brief description of some of the newest Parisian mantles, paletots, &c.—The Camail is a large circular cape of black velvet ornamented with longitudinal rows of embroidery and guipure, a double row of broad guipure at the edge. The Pardessus is a round velvet cloak, with trimming of black lace and jet passementerie. The Fornarina is a pardessus of fine cloth of a light violet tint. It descends lower at the back than in front, and has armholes. At the bottom there is a narrow quilling of cloth, surmounted by a row of embroidery. The Gretly is a small paletot of cloth, with sleeves shaped to the elbow, pockets at each side, and trimming of passementerie. The Eventail is a guipure cloak of black velvet, having at the back rows of guipure disposed in the form of a fan.

In the shape of bonnets we have little or no change to record. They still continue very much raised up in front, and with a profusion of under-trimming, generally consisting of flowers. Frequently one of the small feathers fixed on the outside of the bonnet turns inward and mingles with the under-trimming. Bonnets of drawn silk are at present very fashionable in Paris. Two tints of blue are greatly in favour for these bonnets—viz., the blue Reine Hortense and the blue Mexican. Grey velvet is likewise a material much employed for bonnets. Black lace, and roses made of red velvet, form a very effective trimming for a grey velvet bonnet.

One of the principal fleuristes of Paris has been engaged in preparing some exquisite artificial flowers for the young Queen of Portugal. A set of 18 agraves for a court train are composed of bouquets of cherry-blossom combined with ornaments of solferino velvet. The coiffure consists of bouquets of the same flowers, intermingled with gold wheat-ears and solferino velvet. A parure of pomegranate-blossom and crimson velvet also forms agraves for a court costume. Another set of floral ornaments consists of a double chatelaine of waterlilies for a ball dress, and wreath of the same flowers for the hair. An exquisite parure consists of scarlet geranium and white lilac most tastefully combined together.—*Illustrated Times.*

THE WRECK OF THE "BENCOOLEN."

(From the Western News, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 27.)

WE are now in possession of some further particulars relating to the recent terrible shipwreck at Bude. It appears that the wrecked barque, the *Bencoolen*, had in all 86 souls on board when she left Liverpool on the 12th or 13th instant: that after several days of very heavy weather she became dismasted and disabled off the coast of Ireland on the Sunday after she left the Mersey. On that day two of her crew were lost, having been washed overboard. It was then thought the vessel would become a total wreck, and as the boats were swept away a raft was constructed. This was kept on deck up to the time of the disaster at Bude. From Sunday, the 19th, to Tuesday, the vessel was pretty much at the mercy of the waves and the wind. She drifted in the direction of Bude, from whence she was sighted about noon on Tuesday. She was then coming directly for the shore, before a strong N. W. wind. She had no sail up when first seen, but on nearing the shore it could be seen that she had a small squaresail rigged up, and a distress flag was flying. Every means was now taken by the people on shore to guide the vessel into the harbour. For this purpose fires were lighted up and flags hoisted. The harbour is difficult, and almost dangerous, even for smaller vessels in finer weather, owing to the rocks on either side, and which reach out to a considerable distance. With a vessel drawing 21 feet of water, a gale of wind and a wild sea, it was next to impossible that she should succeed; yet to make for the harbour was the best thing she could do under the circumstances. Destruction was certain on either side; to get into the harbour was the one chance of escape. She came into the mouth of the harbour soon after three, but she had not gone far before she struck; and was firmly imbedded on the rocks, and the sea breaking around and over her with fearful violence. The lifeboat was got out, and made an attempt to reach the imperilled crew. The effort was not successful. It is questioned whether the effort was more than feebly made. The grand opportunity was lost, while the poor terrified souls were on the least exposed part of the vessel, looking imploringly, hopefully, towards the shore, and while the vessel was whole, and formed a breakwater. The sea was so rough, and the rocks on which she grounded so sharp, that she soon broke up, and it was then vain to attempt to save the struggling and fast disappearing men. The scene at this time

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE *REVUE DEUX MONDES* ON AMERICA.

(From the Saturday Review, Oct. 25.)

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article on the campaign of the army of the Potomac, which is generally attributed to the Prince de Joinville, and bears abundant internal signs of its origin. Most Englishmen would be curious to see what an independent foreigner so highly placed, and enjoying so many opportunities of judging the military skill and political success of the North, would have to say. They will find their curiosity gratified. The Prince de Joinville writes with a clearness a force, and a moderation, which have scarcely ever been brought to bear on the description of American affairs. He writes of military affairs with a professional knowledge and power of criticism, but with a simplicity and a lucidity for which civilians may be thankful. On one point alone he is silent. He does not inform us why he and his nephews ever found themselves there at all. It is true that he speaks of the traditional friend ship of France for America, but it cannot have escaped his sagacity that it is an odd way of showing friendship to help one half of America to shoot the other. The fact is, we suppose, that it was thought desirable that the heir of the Constitutional Monarchy of France should show that he could fight, and should be able at any time to present himself to his countrymen as a soldier who had smelt powder. Whether it is allowable for a young man to go and kill foreigners who have never in any way hurt him, and with whom he has no more ground of quarrel than if they lived in the moon, merely that he may get reputation at home for soldiering, is a moral problem which we must leave the Orleans family to settle. The members of that family have won such golden opinions in England—they have shown such good tastes and high spirit, and quiet dignity, under very trying circumstances—that every one here is ready to put the most favourable construction on their conduct. At any rate, the moral difficulty has nothing to do with the value of the Prince's article as a literary production, and it seems to us excellent, both in matter and in style. So very much of it is pure description of military operations that we could not do it justice without a very minute statement of details. But there are two or three general conclusions or opinions to which the Prince guides us, and it is interesting to know what these are, even though they do not convey his judgment on all the operations of M'Clellan's army.

The Prince is decidedly favourable to M'Clellan. He tells us that M'Clellan at first intended to attack directly in front, and that he only waited for the spring to advance. He knew quite well that the wooden cannon, which he was so much laughed at for not taking, were only made of wood; but he considered it scarcely worth while to take even wooden cannon unless he could advance beyond, and the state of the roads would not permit him. Before, however, the time came when an advance was possible, he learnt that the Confederates had so completely destroyed the means of communication, that he would have had to spend weeks in the mere construction of the road that was to take him towards Richmond, and feed him on his way. He, therefore, determined to take his army round by sea, and ascend the James River. He was beginning his preparations with utmost secrecy, when he was ordered to Washington to attend a general council of war. The other generals present made various proposals, all, of course, based on the supposition that the army was to move by land southwards. This forced M'Clellan to reveal that he did not propose to go that way at all, but to take his army round by sea. Immediately this was known, although only confided in this way to a few men of the highest position, a mysterious feminine influence conveyed it to the Confederates, and they had time to make those preparations at Yorktown, and it various parts of the peninsula, which threw so much difficulty subsequently in the way of the Federals. The Prince describes, with much beauty of language and liveliness of feeling, the incidents of the march, from the landing to the final position on the Chickahominy. M'Clellan's plan was he thinks, quite right, and according to all probability, Federals ought to have got Richmond, and taken Richmond; but several circumstances combined to baffle M'Clellan. We have, perhaps, heard of them all before, but still they have a certain novelty when presented, for the first time, by a competent and trustworthy observer.

In the first place, there was the scandalous treachery in the Federal council-room, which revealed to the Confederates exactly what M'Clellan was going to do; and the consequence was that the Federal army had to force its way through a series of works and military lines, which although soon taken, yet cost, on the whole, a lamentable waste of the precious spring weather. In the next place, the summer was wet beyond all experience of Virginian summers. The army lived in a perpetual down-pour, and had to march through a vast flood. It was with the utmost difficulty that artillery could be moved on at all, and this made the approach all the more slow, the facility of concentrating an opposing Confederate force all the greater, and the sickness all the more terrible. Thirdly, the *Merrimac*, although kept from destroying the fleet or interfering with the landing of the troops by the presence of the *Monitor*, yet paralysed the Federal gun-boats, and forced the army to march by land without the assistance it expected by water. Lastly, M'Clellan was not supported. He was left to himself, and denied reinforcements in a way which reflects the greatest disgrace on the Washington authorities. When he took up his station at the junction of the Chickahominy and the road to West Point, he could with the greatest ease have co-operated with MacDowell, whose assistance would have been invaluable to him, and who was doing nothing where he was stationed about thirty miles to the north of Richmond. But MacDowell received express orders by telegraph from Washington not help M'Clellan. The Prince thinks that the cause of this was a ridiculous fear that Washington was not quite safe, and a feeling that there was no knowing where the Confederates might turn up. The consequence was, that in the series of battles which followed, M'Clellan was beaten by the superiority of the numbers of the Confederates, who gave up everything in order to beat him. They succeeded; and he made his way to Harrison's Landing—the victim, according to the Prince, of bad weather, and of the miserable, incompetent, selfish, treacherous set, who had got hold of the reins of power at Washington.

The Prince was, in some respects, highly pleased with the American army. Here of course, he cannot be ever frank. He cannot indulge in any very plain criticisms on the officer with whom he has lately been living, and who received him with kindness and respect. But he makes some general remarks. That the men fought on both sides with the greatest pluck has long ago been made known to the world by the frightful carnage which is the one result even of battles that have no other. The Prince was also greatly struck with the cheerfulness, and ease, and skill, with which the men set themselves to work at natural difficulties, the celerity with which they made clearings, the adroitness with which they constructed temporary roads, and moved heavy guns. But he was also much struck with a certain slowness and languor which they displayed when acting in large bodies. This even extended to the generals; and the Prince, though scarcely saying so in plain terms, evidently thinks that even M'Clellan was not quick enough, and lost opportunities which a commander who could have moved his troops more quickly might have seized. This the Prince attributes to the general habits of the people. They are accustomed to act for themselves, but not to act with each other; and the energy they show in pushing forward on their own account disappears when they come to pushing forward in a body. Perhaps we may gather that he does not consider the American army, as a whole, equal to that of a great Continental power. He was also much impressed with the odd coolness of the people in many respects. He mentions the embalmers, who freely comforted the army with the assurance that, for a very moderate price, a dead man might be sent home pickled, so that he lost half the battle. He also tells us that during the whole of one of the hottest battles of the Chickshominy, newspaper-sellers went up and down the lines, crying out the latest news from New York, and found purchasers for the journals they had to sell.

The Prince thinks that M'Clellan's expedition was the turning-point of the war. The Washington Government had it in their power to make the expedition, according to all human probability, completely successful. But they threw away their chance, and now the South stands on an equality with the North. The Prince does indeed end his article by saying that he does not despair of the Federal cause, but he has evidently very little hope. He, like Mr. Gladstone, thinks Jefferson Davis has made a nation. And he expresses a very strong opinion that the North will fall to pieces in presence of the South. There is, he thinks, no political principles, no real hatred of slavery, no zeal for liberty, that will have any real power to combat the many influences which will tend to draw the larger part of the North to the South. The New England States will, indeed, form a small confederacy of their own, but New York and Pennsylvania will see the numerous advantages of being the bankers and agents of the South, and of getting the Northern tariff carried southwards, to the great encouragement of Northern manufacturers. If they cannot get these advantages without letting slavery ride triumphant throughout their borders, they will pay the price the South demands, and sink the philanthropist in the merchant. It is for this reason that the Prince regrets the defeat of M'Clellan. That catastrophe may probably involve the bowing down of the North to worship the golden idol, and the abandonment of the negro to his fate; whereas, if M'Clellan had but won, the South would have suffered greatly, and the North would not have benefited much, but the area of slavery would have been much less than we can reasonably hope it will be now. What, therefore, the Prince conceives himself to have been fighting for was to encourage the North not to prostrate itself voluntarily, with its philanthropy, liberty, and all, at the feet of a slave-holding despotism. This may be a good object in its own way, but we can hardly believe it would have carried the Prince across the Atlantic had he not had a very different purpose at heart, and wished to give his nephews, on the battle-field the last touch in the education of a French gentleman.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

(From the Times, Nov. 3.)

We shall take the public by surprise in acquainting them this morning with certain incidents of the Cotton Famine, just authentically established by the Registrar-General. It is true that in the month of August last we gave an explanation, as well as a sketch, of the anomalous return collected from the manufacturing districts up to the 30th of June, but it is probable that few persons will be prepared to receive such a Report as is now presented. The health of these distressed districts is not only not below the ordinary standard, but is singularly above it. The effects of poverty and suffering have been felt in the returns, not of deaths, but of marriages. The mortality is low, especially among children, and the birth rate high; but marriages have decreased even more remarkably than deaths have diminished. It will not be difficult to explain these phenomena, and to clear them of the paradoxical character which may seem to attach to them; but before entering on this part of the subject we had better give a few of the facts on which our conclusions must be based.

In the quarter which ended on the 30th of September last the total number of deaths in England amounted to 92,225, whereas in the same period of 1861 the figures were 101,000, so that the general improvement is evident. This, however, might possibly consist with an enhanced local mortality. Deaths might be numerous in Lancashire and Cheshire, and yet be counterbalanced by a high state of health in the unafflicted and prosperous districts of the kingdom. But there is nothing of this kind to be said. On the contrary, the mortality of Lancashire and Cheshire, where people are starving, was actually less than that of London, where people are nobly contributing from their abundance to the relief of others. To be brief, however, and to bring the reader at once to the surprising statistics now collected, we subjoin a short table of figures. It represents the actual number of deaths in the several towns named in the September quarters of three successive years, and it will be observed that the towns are precisely those where the distress is greatest and the paralysis of industry most complete:—

	1860.	1861	1862
Wigan	452	495	433
Bolton	624	836	575
Bury	461	556	453
Charlton...	716	1,000	880
Manchester	1,553	1,970	1,475
Ashton	638	818	635
Oldham	542	666	601
Rochdale...	431	482	353
Hastingden	241	287	296
Burnley	339	448	327
Blackburn	562	687	526
Preston	549	731	603

It will be seen that in nine of these towns the mortality of the present season has been below not only that of 1861, but that of 1860 also; and in one or two instances the reduction in the rate seems quite astonishing. In fact, the local Registrars, astonished, have betaken themselves to solutions, of what appears a physical enigma. The truth is, however, that, though much is notable, nothing is unintelligible in the case.

Last summer was a healthy summer—that is to say, it was cold. Little "seasonable" warm was felt till the latter days of September; and, although such weather is cheerless and comfortless, it conduces greatly to the public health by averting epidemics and mitigating the disorders which the heats of summer rarely fail to bring. All England, therefore, enjoyed the advantage of a salubrious season, and the manufacturing districts naturally participated, as the Registrar-General remarks, in the general benefit. But this observation, though sound as far as it goes, is clearly insufficient to cover the whole results now announced. We have already pointed out that the health of our principal manufacturing towns was actually better last quarter than it was in the summer of 1860. The year 1860, however, was not merely a year of full work, but a year with a cold summer. Its temperature was lower than that of the present year, and the general health of the people throughout England was proportionately better. It is in these particular districts that 1860 is surpassed by 1862, and the conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that, in addition to the coolness of the weather, some special causes must have been at work in the towns abovementioned, if not to improve the public health, at any rate to diminish the actual mortality. These causes it will not be difficult to discover.

The best of them, beyond doubt, is to be found in the domestic improvements which compulsory idleness has produced. Mothers, not being wanted at the mills, stayed at home, and staying at home enabled them to attend to their parental duties. In short, they nursed their children, and so all the children who would have died for want of nursing have now been saved. Now, it happens, as all people conversant with these statistics well know, that the mortality of children invariably yields a heavy contribution to a tale of deaths, and the aggregate, therefore, is at once affected by a reduction in so material an item. It is evident, however, that even among adults death has been less busy in these quarters than usual; and for that result, too, there are explanations to be given. The social conditions of manufacturing life in former seasons involved work in hot atmospheres, and wages sufficing for more than necessaries. Without attributing any extraordinary imprudence to the operatives of the cotton trade, we may presume pretty confidently that some of their surplus earnings were spent upon stimulants which did them more harm than good. From this drawback to their health they have been exempted by their poverty, and are so far the gainers by the bargain. Again, instead of breathing the confined and impure air of a cotton mill, they have had ample opportunities of recreation or exercise in an invigorating atmosphere. Here, therefore, are two causes to which we may safely look for some explanation of the figures before us. The people of the manufacturing towns have enjoyed the benefit of the open air and have been temperate by compulsion. But have they not also suffered from scant food, low diet, insufficient clothing, and that general depression which their position must create? That is a most important question, and one which cannot be too carefully or comprehensively considered. We fear it will be found that these sources of evil, neutralized by many circumstances up to the present time, are just now coming into operation, and that, unless relief is energetically afforded, the next quarter's return may be a fearful one.

Hitherto the operatives have had small remnants of their own savings still unexhausted, they have received certain doles of aid from charitable associations, and the point of actual destitution, therefore, has not been reached. But the tendency of things has been towards that appalling limit. Though the average amount of sustenance obtainable has sufficed to support life, it has not sufficed to maintain good health, and the insufficiency of each successive day, if not very marked in itself, produces perceptible effects after a period. We may take it for granted that these poor workpeople, though they may have been kept from killing themselves by alcohol and have not yet been killed by famine, are, nevertheless, not the men they were twelve months ago. Their vital powers have been gradually reduced. They are verging upon a state of prostration, and at the same moment they are approaching the new trials of winter. What was made to do for summer days and warm nights will not do for the sharp frosts of December and January. More food will be required, more clothing, and far more fuel. Cold will drive the poor creatures to huddle together in crowded tenements, and to make up for the want of fire by shutting out the air. But air cannot be shut out without deadly mischief. Fever will follow, and the debilitated frames of the sufferers will offer little resistance to its ravages. In short, notwithstanding what may at first sight appear the encouraging character of the Registrar-General's information, we have not the least doubt that the evils of the Cotton Famine have gone on increasing. They were first felt in a decrease of the marriage rate, without much visible result in the returns of mortality. They are still not perceptible in these latter returns, but the impression is deeper than ever in the returns of marriages. Next quarter, if we do not rigorously bestir ourselves in aid of the sufferers, there will be another tale, and even now it must be remembered we have the account made up only to Michaelmas, whereas the worst month of all has already since followed. Let no one, therefore, think that the Famine is not heavy upon us because starvation has not yet had its victims. A healthy season, the light wants of summer time, and the accidental interruption of injurious habits have combined to render a very moderate relief sufficient for such purposes as we have described. The last stages of destitution have not been reached, and therefore the favorable conditions of the crisis have had their play. But a time will come—if it is not here already—when the chance effect of uncommon sobriety will fail to balance the effects of low diet and miserable living. That will be the point at which the death figures would begin to tell. Let it be the work of the rest of the nation to step in before that point is reached. By timely and sufficient aid we can avert the consequences which might otherwise ensue, and we may then look, not with alarm, but confidence and satisfaction, for the Registrar-General's next Report.

GREEK REVOLUTION.

(From the Globe, Nov. 3.)

The detailed accounts of the Greek revolution fully confirm the reports of the complete unanimity with which King Otho and all his belongings were expelled. That cannot be any consolation to the dethroned monarch, but it makes an immense difference in the position of the revolutionists. Had there been a contest, had there been a combat, had blood been shed, the Greeks would not have taken up a position so dignified and fair-looking in the eyes of Europe. We have lived through an age of revolutions. We have seen a King of the Barricades, and an Emperor of the *coup d'état*. Belgium has been divided from Holland; Italy has been made; Rome has been besieged and occupied; Hungary has sustained a war against Austria. But in all this cases there was great resistance and great bloodshed. In Greece it has been otherwise. One fine October morning, when the King and Queen were *en voyage*, all Greece arose and deposed them. The people met in the streets of Athens, the army joined them, a body of "insurgents" arrived; there were shouting, a few muskets were fired in the air; and in the twinkling of an eye the Bavarian dynasty was dethroned, and the Bavarians expelled. Beyond a little damage done to the royal garden, except a little rudeness to a Bavarian Baroness, rightly or wrongly supposed to have exerted a sinister influence over the King and Queen, no violence occurred. The King vanished, and a Provisional Government arose in his place. Athens had again expelled a "tyrant," and all Greece concurred heartily in the morning's work.

In the meantime King Otho and Queen Amalia arrived of the Piræus, on board a Government steamer. She was not permitted to run in and anchor. The King, it is said, was entirely ignorant of what had happened, and he must have been somewhat astonished when forbidden to enter the port of his capital. Nevertheless, yielding to fate and prudence, he sought another anchorage, and on board his steamer received some of the members of the diplomatic corps. It is said that even the Bavarian Minister told him frankly that he had no chance of regaining his throne. Unconvinced, even by this interested adviser, Otho asked time for deliberation. It was not granted. The Provisional Government were resolved to have the steamer in their keeping, and sent an officer to obtain its surrender. The commander was uncertain what to do, when his crew settled the matter by showing decided hostility to the Royal cargo. The result was that the King and Queen were obliged to transfer themselves to an English steamer, and the Greek Government got its own again. Had they not been firm, the *Amalia* would now, probably, be lying snugly in some foreign harbour, shortly to be advertised for sale. The King and Queen were not permitted to run away with the Greek treasure. As our readers know, they sailed to Corfu, thence to Trieste, and are now happily safe and welcome in Munich.

No revolution could have gone more smoothly. The proclamation of the Provisional Government is moderate in tone and substance. It admits the popular and military origin of the new authority, but it distinctly declares that the object of the Government is to preserve the monarchy in a constitutional form, to profess gratitude to the three protecting Powers, to maintain amicable relations with other States, and to convoke a national assembly. There is nothing here, it must be confessed, about the "grand idea." The degrading political system of the late King forced the people to revolt; they seek a new ruler, not new institutions; they wish to benefit by good government, not to extend the theatre of its action. Such may be fairly taken to be their professions. The overthrow of the monarch, and the declaration of the views of the revolution were the easiest objects they had to accomplish. The great task, that of choosing a new ruler, that of reorganising a firm Government, has yet to be performed. It is not to be supposed that there will be any interference with the Greeks in the performance of this task. Their future depends more upon themselves than upon any one else. How they will be regarded by the protecting Powers, and by the public opinion of Europe, some months hence, will depend upon the behaviour of the Assembly and the Government, not only in dealing with the internal questions and the choice of a Sovereign but in dealing with foreign questions. So long as they keep to themselves, there can be no reason for interference. But there will surely be trouble in store for others, besides themselves, if they allow themselves to be carried away by grand ideas. So far they stand justified on what they have done. If they are firm in the observance of their programme, they may have a happy and brilliant future.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

SUNDRIES BY MAIL STEAMER.

Royal Quarto Albums full Morocco gt'd tooled.
Wedgewood's Manifold Writers, Letter and Note size.
Carte de Visite Albums and Portraits.
Stephens's Patent Slate Books of sizes.
Stephens Patent Drawing Books 9-6.
Propelling Chalk Pencils with boxes of prepared chalks.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Riding Belts white or drab.
Chesterman's Measuring Tapes 66 feet and 100 feet,
Table Book Stands of elegant patterns.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

		Rs. as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums...	5 0
	Ruled for Accounts...	6 0
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9 8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	4 8
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9 0
No 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3 8
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	8 8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above		3 0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4 8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4 8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2 4
No. 13.—For Ditto		2 0
No. 17.—For Ditto		0 8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper...		2 0
No. 32. Ditto	Ditto ,,	1 8
No. 33. Ditto	Ditto ,,	1 12
No. 34. Ditto	Ditto ,,	1 4
No. 35. Ditto	Ditto ,,	1 4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1½ 1, 1½, 2, and 4 respectively.
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. BY CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2½. *Cash.*
25, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, of all sizes and descriptions of binding—some of them very handsome, and well adapted for presents. Prices vary from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20.
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Furniture, such as Carved, Round, and Pier Tables, Teapoys, Washhand and Dressing Tables, Jugs, Basins, Dinner Sets, Wall Papers, &c. &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd Dec, 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4½ P.M.

29 Bales of Picking Cotton, near the Grant Buildings. On the same day, and by order of Doongersee Ketsee, and on account and risk of Thucker Vagha Ramjee in the Jetah of Cabab Moorar at Colaba.

124 Docaras, about 25 Candies of Vingoria Cotton

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 50 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estophe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.

N. B:—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, remaining from last sale, viz.:—

A Case of Folding Stools, Chairs, &c.
A Case 6 Trunks fitted with Perfumery,
A Case Assorted Soap.
A Case Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
A Case containing Pocket Books, Pocket Purses, Portfolio, with Writing Apparatus, Ladies Companions Cigar Cases, Match Cases, folding leather writing Desks, &c.
A lot of Gymnastic or Talimkhana Kit-.
A large Musical Box.
A Case of Lavender.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST HOGSKIN HUNTING SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, in Medow Street, a few best Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, by Rand and Beckley, (successor to Messrs. Laurie Bedford and Rand) of Oxford Street, London, W.
6 Europe-made Rocking Horses.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens, &c. &c. The whole will be on view from 15th of December.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December 1862.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonia* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots, with hooks.
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency.
Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*.
A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1852. Red Boot Mart.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

TERMS CASH.

RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Lluke, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertz, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliads, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1861.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 19th August 1861.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.—GOOD BEER IN BOMBAY. BASS' BEST EAST INDIA PALE ALE, ex *City of Carlisle*, in splendid condition, guaranteed, Rs. 6 per dozen, at McCORMICK & Co.; 15, Apollo Street.
Cheeses and Hams 14 annas per lb.
Porter and Stout will be landed in a few days.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducomier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do. Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Deumbar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TARRACHEA & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do.	Julios Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	,,	,, 31

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allepp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, and KOTREE.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen	Quarts.	
Ditto ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock ditto	1	Quarts.
ditto ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim ditto	2	do.

Ap